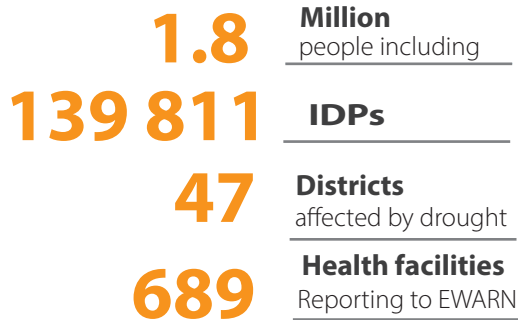


CURRENT SITUATION

Somalia is affected by multiple hazards throughout the year. While the country has had limited time to fully recover from them, the response to these hazards has been negatively affected by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. So far, severe drought has been reported in 47 districts, of which 13 are targeted for the Anticipatory Action and Rapid Response under the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which aims to prevent disease outbreaks in these districts.

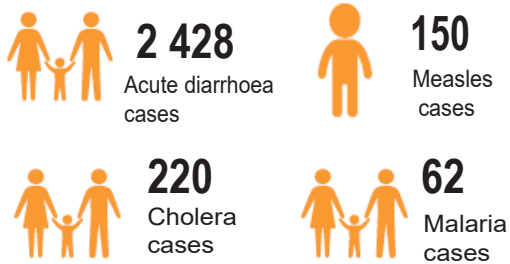
Drought has led to the shortage of safe water and poor hygiene and sanitation among the affected populations, leading to more people being vulnerable to epidemic-prone diseases, particularly diarrhoeal disease and measles.

DROUGHT KEY FACTS

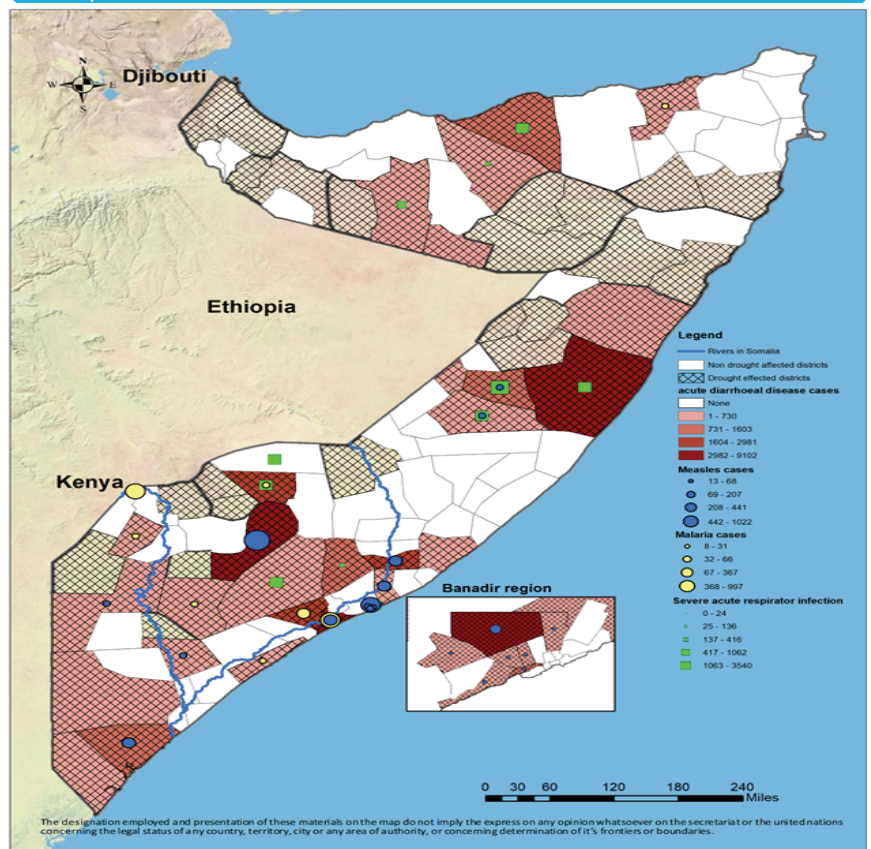


HEALTH SITUATION

36-37, 23 6 to 19 September 2021



Reported suspected cases of acute diarrhoeal disease, measles and malaria in drought-affected districts of Somalia, epidemiological weeks 1-37 (1-January to 19-September-2021)



Somalia is affected by multiple hazards, such as floods, droughts and conflicts, throughout the year. While the country has had limited time to fully recover from these hazards, the response to these hazards has been negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. So far, severe drought has been reported in 47 districts, of which 13 are targeted for the Anticipatory Action and Rapid Response under the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which aims to prevent disease outbreaks in these districts. Severe drought has resulted in the shortage of safe water, poor hygiene and sanitation among the affected populations, leading to more people being vulnerable to epidemic-prone diseases, particularly diarrhoeal disease and measles.

Cholera in drought affected districts

Recurrent cholera outbreaks have been reported in the drought-affected districts of Somalia since 2017, with no interruption in transmission in most of the districts. Since the epidemiological week 1 of 2021, a total of 3 424 suspected cases of cholera, including 33 associated deaths (with a case fatality rate (CFR) 1.0%), were reported from 47 drought-affected districts. Of these suspected cholera cases 64% are under 5, and 50% are female years, while 50% (1757) are female. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (803), Baydhawa (553) and Wadajir (707) (see Table 1).

Of the 733 stool samples collected and analysed 638 (87%) samples tested positive for *Vibrio cholerae* 01 serotype Ogawa. Culture and sensitivity studies conducted in the National Public Health Reference Laboratory in Mogadishu showed that the *V. cholerae* serotype Ogawa isolate is sensitive to chloramphenicol and tetracycline but resistant to ampicillin and nalidixic acid.

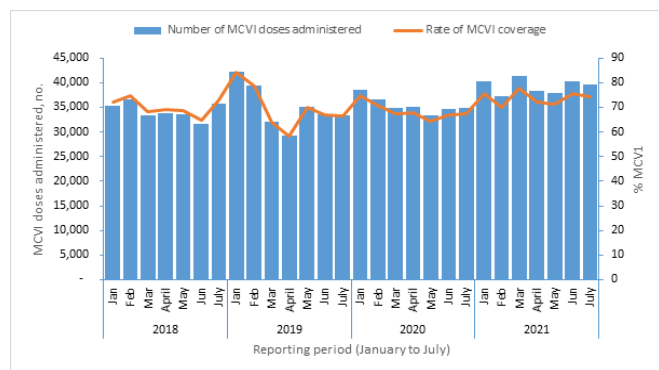
ACUTE DIARRHOEAL DISEASES CASES

The number of new cases of acute diarrhoeal disease decreased in 2021 as compared to the previous years (Fig. 1). This reduction in cases is linked to the implementation of additional Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions in drought-affected districts. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2021, a total of 57 673 cases of acute diarrhoeal disease have been reported from drought-affected districts through the Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN). The districts reporting most of the cases are Baaydhawa, Marka and

MEASLES UPDATES

The number of suspected cases of measles has increased in 2021 compared to the previous years (Fig. 2). This surge in cases is linked to decreased measles vaccination coverage of children aged below 5 years (Fig. 3). Since epidemiological week 1 of 2021, a total of 2 453 suspected cases of measles were reported from 47 drought-affected districts. The districts reporting the most cases include Baydhawa, Marka and Daynile (see Table 1). Of the 693 blood samples collected and analysed in the laboratories, 637 (92%) tested positive for measles-specific immunoglobulin M (IgM) of those tested positive 78% were children under five years of age.

Fig. 3. Number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated against measles by month, 2018–2021



A total of 39 213 (74%) out of the targeted 53 239 children aged under 1 year received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) in drought-affected districts in July 2021 (Fig. 3). From July 2018 to July 2021, the measles vaccination coverage ranged between 65% and 74% per month.

POLIO UPDATES

- o No new circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) case was reported since October 2020. However, cVDPV2 was isolated from an environmental sample collected in Banadir on 23 May 2021.
- o 239 acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) cases (98 female and 141 male) were reported in 2021. Of these, laboratory test results are available for 209 (87%) cases while the laboratory test results are pending for the remaining 30 (13%) cases.

MALARIA UPDATES

The number of new confirmed cases of malaria decreased in 2021 compared to the previous years (Fig 3). The reduction in cases is attributed to improved malaria preventive interventions in the districts. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2021, a total of 2 494 cases have been reported from 47 drought-affected districts (see Table 1). Of the 2 494 malaria cases reported, 1128 (46%) were children aged below 5 years. The districts reporting most of the cases are Beletweyne, Daynile, Dolow, Baydhawa and Marka. The species *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria accounts for 62% of all the reported malaria cases.

Fig. 1. Trends of acute diarrhoeal disease cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia,

36-37, 6 to 19 September 2021



57 673

Acute diarrhoea cases

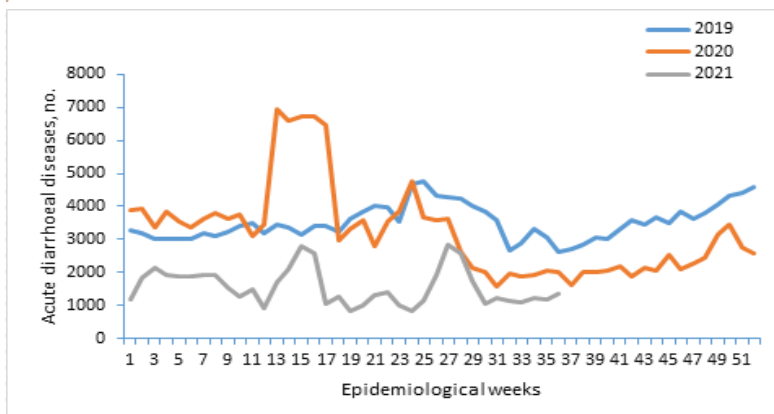


Fig. 2. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2019–2021

36-37, 6 to 19 September 2021



2 453

Measles cases

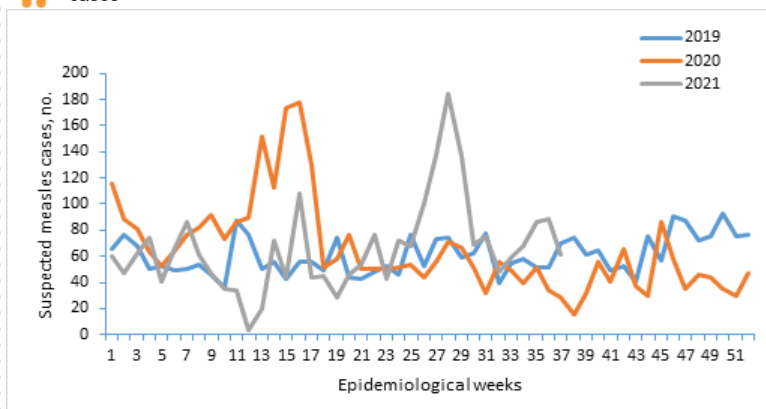


Fig. 4. Trends of suspected malaria cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2018–2021

36-37, 6 to 19 September 2021



2 494

Malaria cases

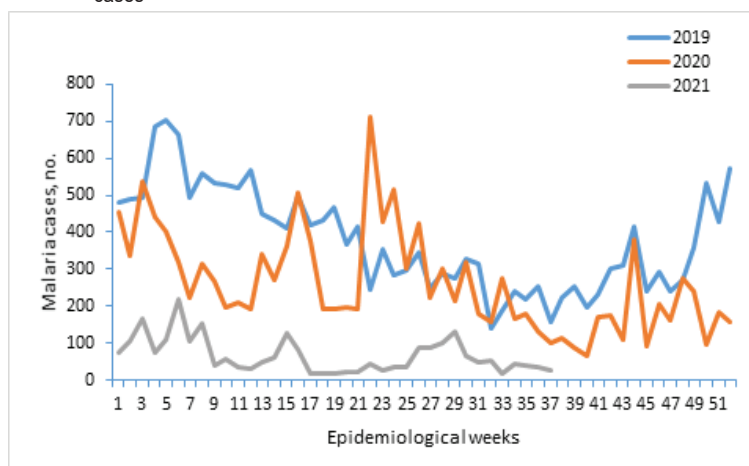


Table 1. Cumulative number of acute diarrhoeal disease cases, measles, SARI and malaria cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological weeks 1-37, 1 January-19 September 2021)

Regions	Districts	Acute diarrhoeal disease	Measles cases	Malaria cases	SARI cases	Cholera cases
Banadir	Daynile	9102	441	367	585	803
	Hawal Wadag	65	1	0	82	97
	Hodan	79	8	0	0	543
	Kaxda	333	29	15	0	182
	Madina	382	28	1	204	707
	Waberi	580	48	0	79	75
	Yaqshid	315	1	7	523	0
Galgadud	Caabudwaaq	51	0	0	24	0
	Cadado	855	68	4	3540	0
	Dhusamareb	582	24	16	1062	0
South Mudug	Galkacyo South	51	0	0	23	0
	Hobyo	5603	0	0	590	0
Hiraan	Beletweyne	5641	113	171	3692	0
Middle Shabelle	Cadale	266	12	0	0	233
	Balcad	405	112	0	70	0
	Jowhar	2445	207	39	136	0
Gedo	Baardheere	152	54	0	5	0
	Doolow	48	0	252	115	0
	Ceel Waaq	154	1	0	3	0
	Garbahaarey	92	0	15	3	0
Lower Juba	Afmadow	6	0	0	21	0
	Badhaadhe	30	10	0	13	0
	Kismayo	1333	107	31	416	0
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	163	60	0	0	0
Bari	Bossaso	730	3	16	0	0
	Qardho	0	0	33		0
Mudug	Jariiban	31	0	0	0	0
Sanaag	Ceel Afwayn	273	0	0	112	0
	Ceerigaabo	982	0	0	582	0
Sool	Laas caanood	657	0	0	42	0
Togdheer	Buuhoodle	20	0	0	0	0
	Burco	272	0	0	290	0
	Oodwayne	401	0	0	0	0
Bakool	Ceel Barde	602	0	2	703	0
	Xudur	2981	0	14	1052	0
Bay	Baaydhawa	7887	1022	997	2171	553
	Buurhakaba	575	0	1	674	0
	Diinsoor	7	0	29	12	0
	Qansaxdheere	1696	2	197	277	0
Lower Shabelle	Baraawa	453	0	11	95	0
	Marka	7594	98	243	530	55
	Qoryooley	2176	3	66	258	176
	Wanlawayn	1603	1	0	67	0
Total		57673	2453	2494	18051	3424

Note: The total number of cases reported on EWARN may change after verification by surveillance teams. a) Banadir is a region not a state.

b) Non reporting districts (Garowe, Hargeisa, Hudun, Bandarbayla, Luuq, Saakow, Galdogob, Zaylac, Gebiley, Lughaye, Taleex, Rabdhuure and Eyle).

Fig. 5. Trends of Severe acute respiratory infection cases reported in drought-affected districts of

The number of Severe Acute Respiratory Illness (SARI) cases reported through EWARN decreased in 2021 compared to the previous years (fig.2). Since epidemiological week 1 of 2021, a total of 18 051 SARI cases reported from 47 drought-affected district. The districts reporting most of these cases are Adado (3 540), Beletweyne (3 692) and Baidoa (2171) (table 1). All the 13 samples from SARI cases were tested negative for Influenza A and B.

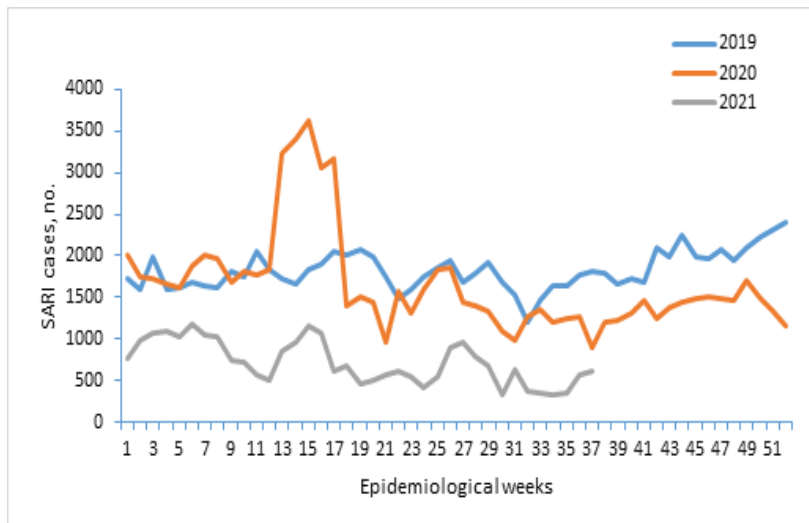
Influenza surveillance updates

36-37, 6 to 19 September 2021



18 051

SARI cases



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Our weekly and monthly information products:

Weekly cholera infographics:
- <http://www.emro.who.int/somalia/information-re-sources/acute-watery-diarrhoeacholera-situation-reports.html>
Monthly reports:
- <http://www.emro.who.int/countries/somalia/index.html>
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